

56 BC

Wanderings

675/100

~~697~~

698

✓

In Gaul

Reconquered the VENETI

Patched up Pompeii / Cassius Juncus

With 56-58 Menapii were temporarily expelled from their home by two indigenous German peoples, the USIPETES & TENCTERI

Spring 56 BC

Cicero announced his support for a tribune who had assailed the notorious Campanian land-law of Caesar's Consulship.

Now, he overplayed his hand, for this only served to remind all the triumvirs that they still needed one another's help:

The Campanian land-law had

been for Pompey's victories

^{Early}
April 56 BC

Cicero proceeded to Laverina, just inside Cisalpine Gaul, where he met Caesar and warned him of Cicero's hostile intentions.

56-55 BC

Jan/H-18

Revolts of
Alexander b. ARISTOBULUS
and Aristobulus

Spring 56 BC

Pompey & Crassus were persuaded to renew and continue the old association; both also became consuls.

Caesar was assigned Gaul for a further five years.

Caesar's legate was SULPICIUS GALBA

Caesar had to dash from one corner of Gaul to the other, seldom on horseback and usually in a litter. He dictated

virtually without stopping; and several
secretaries wrote down his words.

56Bc

Bath or Veneti
near Coast of France in more
Canlabricum (Atlantic)

56 Be

Cesar defeated the Aquitani

He occupied Brittany & Normandy

50
~~55~~62

The Aquitani, he overran at the first attempt, for they too had tried to shake off the Roman yoke

56 BC

Caesar conquered the tribes
along the Atlantic Coast (of France)

56 BC

Caesar called a meeting of the 1st Triumvirate in the city of LUCA (now Lucca) in his own province of CISALPINE Gaul. The Triumvirs met secretly, patched up the Triumvirate and made certain decisions.

It was agreed that Pompey and Crassus should be consuls in 55 BC

and afterwards Pompey was to receive the two
Spain as his provinces while Crassus would
get Syria. Caesar's command was to be
extended for 5 yrs. And the others would
have 5 yr commands (This Caesar's command
would go until Mar 1, 50 BC). Pompey
was given the privilege of remaining in
Italy and governing his Spanish provinces
through legates.

56 BC

Age 44

Caesar, Crassus, Pompey renewed
the triumvirate at LUCA.

Caesar conducted campaign against
the Veneti

56 B c

CELTS

Renewal of the triumphal;
occupation of Brittany and
Normandy; victory over
the Aquitani

57 BC

DURANT

Caesar sent LABIENUS with some cavalry into the country of the TREVERI, near the Rhine. His orders were to make contact with the Remi and the other Belgic tribes and see that they remained loyal and to stop the Germans from crossing the river in boats. Publius Cressus + 12 legions + cohorts were dispatched to AQUITANIA to prevent dispatch of reinforcements to the Celtic Gauls. Sabinus was sent with 3 legions against the Venelli.

Commodore and LEX OVII. The young Decimus Brutus was placed in command of the fleet - & sail as soon as possible for VENETIA. Caesar himself marched there with the land forces.

After taking several strongholds (they got on ships & went to others) Caesar saw that all his labour was being wasted. The Roman navy pulled the hulks from the enemy's boats & then bearded them since they had no oars. Also a dead calm. The battle lasted from 10 o'clock A.M. until sunset. This victory ended the war with the VENETI and all the other maritime tribes.

SABINUS was also successful in his battle

56 BC

Indecisive campaign against the
Morini

Although summer was nearly over
Caesar marched against the MORINI and
MENAPII. They had remained in arms
and had never sent envoys to sue for
peace

They fought by sorties from the forests

Caesar cut trees down - but
raids came so he withdrew
his troops and wintered
in the village of AULERCI,
the LEXOVII and other tribes

56 BC

after receiving arms and hostages
Cassius started for the country of the VOCATES
and TARUSATES.

They attacked the enemy's camp from
a weak place. The enemy was
completely surrounded. Of 50,000
men barely a quarter survived.

On receiving news of this battle
most of the AQUITANIAN tribes including

the TARBELLI, BIGERRONES, PTIANII,
VOCATES, TARUSATES, ELUSATES, GATES,
RUSCI, GARUNNI, SIBULATES and
COCOSATES. surrendered to Crossus

56 BC

~~55 BC~~

After spending the most of the winter in Illyria and northern Italy, in early April Caesar had secret conference first with Crassus at Ravenna and, a few days later, with Pompey at Luca, before returning to Gaul. Pompey and Crassus became consuls in 55 BC and sponsored a law

extending Caesar's command for a further five years; the Senate had already, in May 56 BC formally granted him the right to appoint 10 generals and agreed to take responsibility for paying the four legions he had raised on his own initiative

56 BC

The Triumvirs met in LUCA in an attempt to solve their differences
Pompey was appointed sole Consul in 52 BC after the death of Crassus

Caesar's Gallic Wars

The next winter (56BC/55BC) another German incursion into Gaul which Caesar punished by wholesale slaughter - the Germans could expect no mercy from him. Later in 55BC he made his first expedition to Britain but did not venture far inland. In 54BC he went again, but left after taking hostages and receiving promises of tribute. He was eager for any additions to his war chest.

In 53BC - another Gallic revolt. Requisitions to

supply the Roman armies had become burdensome. Moreover, the Gauls were growing increasingly resentful as their chieftains realized that their old independence was fast passing away. They could no longer raid their neighbors, and now they had to pay tribute.

The harvest of 54 BC which was very poor, not only increased the sufferings of the Gauls, but forced Caesar to scatter his legions in many different camps to secure food for them. One of the camps was attacked by overwhelming forces. Other tribes now rebelled and surrounded the next camp commanded by Quintus Cicero. He held out bravely. A friendly Gaul gave Caesar the news. Caesar arrived just in time just in time to save the besieged, but the skill & Roman invincibility was doubted

56 BC

Cicero believed the way to destroy the triumvirate and restore the Senate's power was to detach Pompey. But Caesar had been keeping his political fences in good shape by spending every winter south of the Alps near the boundary of his province and having conferences there with his political friends. In the spring of 56 BC he held a great conference at Lucca, at which all the leading politicians, including a hundred and 20 senators were present. At a secret meeting of the three

leaders another agreement was reached. Caesar was to be pro-consul in command of Gaul for another 5 yrs after his original five-yr term expired. Pompey & Crassus were to be consuls for 55 BC and after that, each was to have a pro-consulship with military ~~command~~ command, Pompey in Spain and Crassus in Syria.

Just before the election, a good number of Caesar's soldiers were allowed to return on furlough to Rome; their persuasions were effective in securing the desired victory.

first victory. In central Gaul he posed as protector of the Gauls from outside invaders. There he learned that a powerful German leader was preparing to seize part of Gaul by force; the Gallic chieftains begged Caesar to help them. With this excellent excuse he marched eastward, defeated the Germans in Alsace and drove them back across the Rhine R. In his "Commentaries on the Gallic War," an excellent history of his campaigns which he wrote himself partly for propaganda at Rome, he took the greatest pains to show that he had

57 BC
VENETI

CAESAR'S GALlic WARS

56 BC - Germans 53 BC Great Gallic Revolt

55 BC Britains

2nd

54 BC 2nd Britains

Caesar had probably chosen Gaul because he knew there would be trouble in that province which he hoped would enable him both to build up a victorious Army loyal only to himself, and to acquire wealth. With these aids he might make himself supreme at Rome. But in addition, he may

have seen that in the West were hundreds of thousands of unspoiled CELTS who would make fine Roman citizens, quite different from the degenerates of the eastern provinces.

When Caesar took charge, Rome held only the extreme southern part of what is now France, but had alliances with a few of the tribes that lived beyond the provincial frontier. Before he sailed to Gaul, Caesar knew that the HELVETIANS, under pressure from the GERMANS, were planning to migrate en masse westward from their home in present-day Switzerland, crossing a part of the Roman province on their way.

As soon as CICERO was out of the way, Caesar left Italy and made all speed to his army. There he waited for a good chance to defeat the invaders, said to number about 400,000, including their families; for they had made war on Rome and were looting the fields of Roman allies in Gaul. He followed them and inflicted a decisive defeat; the surviving HELVETIANS were sent back to their former home. Caesar won great prestige by his

In this, the Romans attached sharp specks to long poles and used these to cut the sail ropes on the enemy ships. As the latter had no oars, they were then helpless against the Roman galleys. The VENETI were treated with cruel severity, their chiefs being killed and all the people sold into slavery.

The next winter (56-55 BC) occurred another German incursion into Gaul which Caesar punished by wholesale slaughter.

GALLIC WARS

②

NOT taken the offensive but fought only in defense of Roman territory or Roman allies.

Nevertheless, he left his army quartered north of his province where some of the tribes thought it threatened their liberty. Then he retired to CISALPINE GAUL (south of the Alps) to perform his judicial and administrative duties as Governor. Back with the legions the following spring, he learned that the tribes of the extreme north had made a league to drive the Romans out of Gaul.

He therefore marched northward and fought a hard battle with the BELGAE. His troops surprised while building their camp, were almost beaten; but he seized weapons from a soldier, led the counter-attack in person, and turned defeat into victory. The beaten foe submitted and Caesar gave them lenient terms. He took great pains to make distinctions between GERMANI and CELTS, the latter of whom he was trying to win over.

Apparently 2 campaigns had been enough to establish Roman supremacy over Gaul. But appearances were deceptive, for revolts kept Caesar hard at work for 6 years more. Late in the summer of 57 BC the VENETI, a maritime people of Brittany, were aroused by Caesar's plan to cross over to Britain, and in the spring of 56 BC they were in open revolt. Caesar had to build a navy to deal with these people who had great sailing ships on the Atlantic, for his army could make no progress until a naval battle decided the issue.

He held out bravely. After several messengers failed to get through to Caesar, a friendly Gaul brought him the news. Fortunately, Caesar had not gone south and arrived with help just in time to save the besieged legion. One legion, however, had been wiped out and the spell of Roman invincibility was destroyed.

(3)
The Germans could expect no mercy from him. Later in 55 BC he made his 1st expedition to Britain but did not venture far inland. The next yr (54 BC) he went again, but left after taking hostages and receiving promises of tribute. He was eager for any additions to his war chest; furthermore, the spectacular nature of the expedition would be helpful to him at Rome.

The next year (53 BC) was destined to see a

great Gallic revolt. Requisitions to supply the Roman armies had become burdensome. Moreover, the Gauls were growing increasingly resentful as their chieftains realized that their old independence was fast passing away. They could no longer raid their neighbors or make intertribal wars, and now they also had to pay tributes. The harvest of 54 B.C. which was very poor, not only increased the sufferings of the Gauls, but forced Caesar to scatter his legions in many different camps to insure food for them. This created opportunities for rebellion. One of the camps was attacked by overwhelming forces. The isolated troops accepted an offer of safe conduct to the next camp, but were then ambushed in a wooded valley; only a few escaped slaughter. Other tribes now rebelled and surrounded the next camp commanded by QUINTUS CURIUS, the brother of the dictator.

Gaul as a hostage for CICERO's good behavior. The diplomatic skill of Caesar had triumphed, and the triumvirate seemed to be good for another five years. Nevertheless, the underlying causes of dissension among the 3 partners were not removed - each wanted military dictatorship for himself.

Spring 56 BC TRIUMVIRS MEET AT LUCCA
55 BC POMPEY & CRASSUS CONSULS

Cicero (upon his return to Rome 56 BC) believed the way to destroy the triumvirate and restore the Senate's power was to detach POMPEY, and he thought he had made a good start toward this. But CAESAR had been keeping his political fences in good shape by spending every winter south of the Alps near the boundary of his province and having conferences there with his political friends. In

the spring of 56 BC he held a great conference at LUGDA, at which all the leading politicians, including 120 senators were present. At a secret meeting of the 3 leaders, another agreement was reached. CAESAR was to be PRO-CONSU in command of GAUL for another 5 years after his original 5-year term expired. Pompey and CRASSUS were to be consuls for 55 BC and after that each was to have a pro-consulship with military command, Pompey in Spain and Crassus in Syria. Caesar, already late for his Gallic Campaign that year, had to leave in a hurry. His associates were expected to see that the deal was carried out. Just before election, a good number of Caesar's soldiers were allowed to return on furlough to Rome; their permission were effective in securing the desired victory. Cicero had not been asked to LUGDA, but Pompey made it clear that he was expected to keep quiet. He then stopped his attack on CAESAR and retired from political life for a time; his brother was sent to serve in Caesar's military staff in

56 BC

CAESAR

The triumvirs decided at a conference at ^{LUCA} LUGA in 56 BC that Caesar's command would be renewed, Pompey and Crassus were guaranteed, given the support of their clientela in the elections, the consulship for the next year (55 BC). Also Syria was assigned to Crassus as his province. Like Greek aristocrats, Caesar and Pompey competed in a building program.

Caesar started a new Forum and Pompey
a theater. Their rivalry grew in intensity

56BC

DURANT

The Senate proclaimed Gaul a Roman province, and the common people of Rome, as imperialistic as any general, shouted the praises of their distant champion. Caesar recrossed the Alps into CISALPINE GAUL, busied himself with its internal administration, replenished his legions, and invited Pompey and Crassus to meet him at LUCA to plan a united defense against the conservative reaction. To forestall DOMITIUS, they agreed that Pompey & Crassus should run against

him for 55BC; that Pompey should be made governor of Spain, and Crassus of Syria for 5 years (54-50BC); that Caesar should be continued for another 5 years (53-49BC inclusive) as governor of Gaul; and that at the end of his term he should be allowed to seek a second consulship. Caesar furnished his colleagues and friends, from the booty of Gaul, with funds to finance their campaigns, he sent great sums to Rome to provide work for the unemployed, commissions for his supporters, and prestige for himself, by the extensive program of public buildings, and he so cajoled the palates of the senators who came to sample his host that the movement to repeal his laws collapsed.

56BC

The differences between Pompey and Crassus grew and Caesar again moved to patch up matters, arriving at an agreement that both Pompey & Crassus should be consuls in 55BC and that they be proconsuls provinces should be Spain & Syria respectively.

From the Arrangement to buy
An extension of his Command
in Gaul to 49 BC

53 BC; 52 BC; 51 BC; 50 BC; 49 BC

56BC

VICTORIOUS CAMPAIGN IN AQUITANIA (56BC)

This one was about 1/3 of Gaul. Publius Crassus arranged for a supply of provisions, raised auxiliaries & cavalry and called up individually many men of proved courage from TOULOUSE, CARCASSONNE and NARBONNE, towns in the PROVINCE not far distant from AQUITANIA.

The SOTIATES attacked the Romans the month.
A prolonged and fierce struggle ensued.

at length exhausted by wounds, the enemy turned
and fled. After killing a large # Crassus advanced
on their town and marched straight to the assault.
He moved up MANTLETS & Towers. They sent
envoys to Crassus asking him to accept their
surrender. At the same time the king
ADIATUANUS + 600 followers attempted a SORTIE
from another part of town. After a hard fight
Adiatuanus was driven back but he prevailed
on Crassus to surrender on same terms as
rest

56 BC

Caesar

Fight on the Atlantic coast.

Young Publius Crassus who with the 7th legion occupied the winter camp near the Atlantic, in the territory of the Ardes. Food was scarce.

He sent officers & military tribunes including TITUS TERRASIDIUS and ESSUVII,

MARCUS TREBIUS LALLUS & the CORIOSOLITES

& QUINTUS VELANIUS + TITUS SILIUS to the

VENETI. The Veneti are much the most powerful tribe on this coast. They detained SILIUS and VELANUS. Their neighbors followed their example. Caesar was far away, & exhorted his people to build warships on the river Joure.

Caesar's reasons ① Unlawful detention of Roman knights ② the revolt and renewal of hostilities by enemies who had submitted and given hostages; ③ If left unpunished others might think themselves entitled to follow their example

56BC

Decimus JUNIUS BRUTUS
commanded the fleet at
~~Assila in the Civil~~
Against the VENETI ,

(Killed Caesar) in 44BC

56 BC

Cicero tried to maneuver Pompey away from Caesar but after the conference of Luca (April 56 BC) he was forced to support the Triumvirate.

56 BC

LENTULUS

and

PHILIPPUS

were consuls

56BC

meeting of TRIUMVIRS at LUCA

566C

Cicero persuaded the Senate to vote a substantial amount for the payment of Caesar's troops in Gaul.

May 25, 1963

Literature had taken on an anti-Caesarian tint. As Caesar moved further and further into Gaul, an news came of the many dangers that he faced, hope springing anew in noble breasts, after all, said Cicero there are many ways in which a man may die. If we may believe Caesar, several consulars

opened negotiations with ARIOVISTUS,
the German leader, for the assassination
of Caesar. DOMITIUS, running for the
consulate, announced that if elected
he would at once move for Caesar's
recall - which meant Caesar's immediate
death. Vexed with the wind, Cicero
proposed that on May 25, 56 BC, the
Senate should consider the abrogation
of Caesar's land laws.

56 BC

CAELIUS 82BC-48BC

MARCUS CAELIUS RUFUS

Roman politician. He was an intimate friend of Cicero, in whose collected correspondence many of CAELIUS' letters are preserved. In 56 BC CAELIUS' mistress CLODIA, sister of CLODIUS, accused him of attempting to murder her. He was acquitted by Cicero's defense in one of the better known orations, "PRO CAELIO." In the civil war CAELIUS sided with Julius Caesar.

who made him peregrine praetor in 48 BC.
Later that yr, dissatisfied with Caesar's moderate
measures to clear debts, Caelius and the
tribune MILLO made a suicidal attempt
at revolt in S Italy. Caelius was apparently
acquainted with CATULLUS, who was
probably an earlier lover of CLODIA.

APRIL 56 BC

Conference at LUCA (LUCCA)

just inside Caesar's province of Cis-alpine Gaul. It was arranged that Pompey and Crassus were to be Consuls for 55 BC and were to get laws promulgated prolonging Caesar's provincial commands for another 5 years (2-28-49 BC) and giving CRASSUS a five-yr term in Syria and Pompey a 5-yr term

in Spain.

these laws were duly passed